Part 2-14 Pages

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.e. How the Reduction in Freight Rates Bears on Readjustment of Business

Director, Bureau of Railway

N August 26, 1920, the Interstate Commerce Commission increase in freight rates on Readjustments in those rates have been under way ever since, the great bulk of which have been downward. Beginning July 1, the level of rates will be approximately 11 per cent lower than it was as a result of the

years, from August, 1920, to July, 1922, the process of rate readjustment has been almost continuous, some of the adjustments being voluntary on tne part of the carriers, while some have been the result of decisions by the commission. On May 24 the commission completed the two-year cycle of rate reductions by announcing its latest decision as to freight rates. This decision, the result of an exhaustive inquiry, takes effect on July Rate Making Now 1. All freight rates not yet adjusted On a New Basis. since 1920 are reduced 10 per cent, and all rates that have been adjusted are further reduced to a point 10 per cent below the 1920 level. The rates 1920 Congress set up a new principle on some commodities which have already fallen more than 10 per cent are not affected by the decision, but will remain from 10 to 33 1-3 per cent freight rates thus becomes 11 per cent, compared with the 1920 level. instead of a straight 10 per cent.

In Freight Revenues.

rate reductions and adjustments since judgment of the commission as traffic of 1921. As a matter of fact,

1922 has run more than 5 per cent he railways of the United States. of 1921, and this in spite of the coal strike. If freight traffic continues to increase the saving to the shipping public from the rate reductions will be so much the greater, and may Influences Industry. aggregate as much as half a billion dollars a year. This saving will affect all classes of commodities, because the decrease applies to all commodities alike. The reduction in freight rates on the average ton of coal is from 20 to 25 cents. On other materials, particularly food products, there have been greater reductions, in some cases running as high as 20 to 25 and even 33 1-3 per cent. All these reductions should find their way into the pocket of the final consumer.

and should be reflected in a lowered

cost of living.

Certain economic aspects of the rate decision are of interest. By the passage of the transportation act in of rate making. The legal theory of period of post-war readjustment and rate-making had been the rule of reconstruction. reason, so-called. That is, rates were principle would have operated so adjusted as to be just and reasonable. The difficulty of applying such a rule to the complicated fabric of rate making. our rate structure is clear, and its application became nothing more

sound common sense. Under the provisions of the trans-This decrease of 11 per cent repre- portation act, however, the rule of cline. Freight rates went up as sents in part reductions made volun- rate making is that the rates shall prices began to come down. The busitarily by the carriers or at the sug- provide the railways with an ade- ness decline was due to many facgestion of the Interstate Commerce quate net income. The Interstate Commission prior to its decision of Commerce Commission must fix the financial fields, and the resulting fall May 24, and in part the net result of level of freight and passenger rates in prices caused the increase in rates that decision. About 5 per cent is so as to produce a fair return to the to be more severely felt than would represented by reductions prior to the carriers on the value of their proper- have been the case during a period of May decision, while the remaining 6 ty devoted to transportation. This rising or even stationary prices. This per cent will go into effect on July 1. value is fixed by the commission phenomenon largely explains the in-In money terms, the 5 per cent has itself, as well as the fair rate of re- sistent pressure that has been already reduced railway freight reve- turn. In other words, the govern- brought to bear upon the commission nue by \$200,000,000 per year, while ment has sole power, first, to fix the the 6 per cent will bring about a fur- value of railway property, and, sec-

what rates will produce a net income This is on the basis of the freight adequately representing a fair rerailway freight traffic thus far in rate making, effected by the transportation act, was one of its revoluahead of the corresponding period tionary features. It has been, and will probably continue to be, one of the most hotly discussed features of current railway legislation.

No such new principle of economic

New Economic Policy

policy as this can be applied, ever under normal business conditions without affecting the economic strucpublic policy reacts upon the indus trial situation, especially upon prevailing methods of production and distribution. So marked a change as this incorporation of a new rule o rate making into fundamental railway law could not but have a marked effect on industry. This would be true under normal economic condi tions, and has been even more true of the two years during which the new rule has been operative, because these two years have been abnormal through a profound business depres sion, representing the inevitable smoothly during this period, certainly no such fundamental change in

creased level of rates authorized by than the use of good judgment and the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1920 became effective at the very time that business first showed a de tors operating in the economic and

It is a striking fact that the in

But the commission was in a diffi cult position. Under the transportatotal reduction in the freight bill of be earned on that value. But the tion act its duty is so to fix rates as

Woman Candidate for U. S. Sen-Leaders, Instead of Bosses, to Manage ate Has Minnesota Politicians Worried by Her Campaign.

BY WINIFRED MALLON.

EITHER Mona Liso nor the cat that swallowed the canary had "anything on" the woman voter, to the puzzled minds of the political leaders and party managers, who, maries-especially since the Pennavlvania primaries - have been trying to figure out how the women are going to vote in the fall elections.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, says that women will merely do their best to find out from a candidate's own explanation and record what he believes in, and then they will decide whether to support him or not, and she adds that a man is not lkely to be re-elected whose record is not off the same piece as his sample promises.

"That's all the mystery there is about the woman vote," she concludes, without in the least having relieved the minds of any party leader anywhere, but especially, perhaps, observers of events in Minnesota, where at this moment Mrs. Peter Oleson, democratic candidate for the United States Senate, is making a whirlwind campaign in a "flivver" presented by her admirers and driven by her daughter, and promising to speak "at every cross-roads in Minnesota."

Minnesota is a normally republican state, and Senator Frank B. Kellogg, the republican candidate for renomination, will not be strongly opposed in the republican

The contest will come in November, for Mrs. Oleson, who was unanimously named by the state which will be held June 19-is conducting a spectacular campaign, as a result of which, and of the terrifying possibilities worried political leaders are any-

iously telling one another. Mrs. Oleson says that her trips throughout the state have convinced her that party lines are falling away and that independent political thought is "spreading like a prairie fire." She believes that at the elections this fall many voters will forget parties and vote independently for the candidates they think will honestly represent the common interests of the majority.

As for the women voters, "the amazement of the country at the way women are using their franchise will grow," she predicts. "The woman vote is going to play a greater part in the selection of governmental representatives with the passing of every year."

Mrs. Oleson was indorsed by the state convention March 31, the She is also the first woman ever elected a delegate to a national democratic convention, and the first woman ever to speak at a Jackson day dinner. At that great democratic banquet, held here in 1920, she was the most effective of all the brilliant speakers gathered for the occasion, and her address created something like a sensation in political circles.

Mrs. Oleson will be opposed in the primary by Thomas J. Meighen. formerly a populist and now a democratic party leader in the lawyer. There is also in the field Henrik Shipstead, non-partisan league independent candidate for governor two years ago, and now party for the United States Senate. Mrs. Oleson is conceded to "have the edge" on her two democratic opponents, but ever since the holding of the party convention last fusion between the farmer labor vote and the democrats to defeat Senator Kellogg, and of an agreement between Mr. Meighen, one of and Shipstead, which also may af-

Political Party Affairs in the Future

responsibility greater than that who were in control. orne by most of his predecessors in the executive office. The days of the publican party is now operating is sized support of the great plan political bosses have passed—the race seems to be almost extinct-and the era of personal leadership has set in. It is so in the states and so in the national aspect. As there will be republican leaders in the states-progressives here, old guard yonder-so there must be one great national eader, and President Harding is held

o be the man for the new hour. As visualized by thoughtful repub icans in Congress, President Hardexpected, would be his policies.

Progressive Republicans Are More Conservative.

It is noted by many observers that old guard and the progressives which specialists have sought to attach the time may be ahead. existed in 1912 and to less degree in odium of increased cost to the con-1916 seems to be fading. Men are ess tenacious of ultra opinions. Progressives are more conservative—the to be on the defensive and to deny o the democrats and to the socialists. Old guardsmen are less irreconcilable. Tariff views are changng. Supporters of excessive duties are not so insistent, and former extreme low-tariff men are found advocating "adequate" duties. The same drift is discernible in the demotrader is hard to find.

Some republican observers believe that the republican party in the cam- have to trail their speakers with off- The list of those on the program paign of 1924 will be found to be setting arguments. progressive from top to bottom, with | So, it will amount practically to a munication, transportation, an old guard spot only here and campaign of assertion and denial ment and conservation of nations there. It was said that the "old guard dies, but never surrenders." on the other. The theory of protec- and internatioal relations in the par They have been dying, literally and tion is attractive to many minds, but Pacific area. physically, in recent years.

If some one could define in simple language just what constitutes "progressivism" in politics it would help League of Nations. lot. It has been used oftener as a Refuses to Down.

RESIDENT Harding, in the es. scribe a definite and distinctive public neous outburst in many sections timate of many republicans of policy. It has at times cloaked the the country of national note, will find resting aims of one set of political managers democrats for the league of national upon his shoulders political who were out to dispossess another Indiana furnished the latest incide

> the platform adopted in 1920. A Mr. Wilson Philadelphia lawyer would have difficulty in proving that it is not pro-

Democrats Hammering Away at Tariff.

The democrats in the Senate are driving vigorously ahead in their policy of holding up the republican Beveridge, toward this highly tariff bill as an alleged monster of portant feature of the arms confe iniquity menacing the ultimate con- ence's achievements. the republicans, progressives and old sumer with higher cost of living. The Promise of Lively guard without distinction, and he is democratic leaders believe that they Times Are Ahead. classed as eminently fitted for it. are making an impression on the If the democrats make the league Leadership without dictation, paci- country and intend to hammer away fication and not discrimination, it is on the same line if it takes all sum- sional campaign an issue to appear

thus far considered by the Senate has the pocket, it will add to the gayety been attacked and carefully and of politics this fall, all politicia the sharp demarkation between the painstakingly the democratic tariff agree. It looks as if an interesti sumer to the articles covered by the schedule. The republicans have had the assertions.

The difficulty which will confron the democrats will be to get their statements before the country. It is Pacific conference on commerce t certain that few people can follow the pected that the democratic orators State Department to all the governeratic party. An out-and-out free stump when the congressional campaign gets well under way, and by

> the charge that the cost of living is being increased is more readily understood by most, the democrats think, and easier to drive home to limitation of armament conferen the ordinary understanding.

a lot. It has been used oftener as a slogan to advance personal and fac- The most significant political out- border on the Pacific.

when the speakers at the democra-The charter under which the re- state convention last week emph

> It was also observed that the de ocrats intend to attack the for lower treaty, and that instrument The democrats expect to find was supplied to their wheel by the luk warmness-to put it mildly-of

of nations an issue in the congres to sentiment, and the increased co Every scendule in the tariff bill of the market basket to appeal

Invitations Sent Pacific Nations

ments bordering on the Pacific ocean made public yesterday, include con resources, finance, and investmen

ference this year because it follow

If Gasoline Price Is Due to Profiteering, With Passing of Latest Reparations Crisis, Senate Intends to Smoke Out Profiteers Europe Again Sees Sun and Hope Revives

golden age, before Pandora had tamed the world. But, as a matter of fact, it was only six or eight years ago. To- lution is to go through. day, common gasoline sells for 28 cents and is threatening to go higher, while richer mixtures are several cents higher a gallon. A few months ago, the price of gas was decliningwent as low as 21 cents. But with the advent of spring it took an upward turn, and cent by cent it has in the country. He realizes that the crawled on up.

standing the fact that the stocks of not want to have the committee in a gasoline on hand have been large, position where it cannot proceed efand also the production. With millions of automobiles, tractors, motor boats, and gas engines of various kinds in operation in this country, it the production of crude oil, gasoline is not difficult to see what effect the and other refined products. For inadvance in price of gas has on the stance, the daily average consumppockets of the American people, and conversely, upon the pockets of the in the year 1921 was 12,372,638 gal

Congress Suspects

spicion in the minds of members of Congress that the price of gas has been advanced for just one purposeto put more money in the pockets of the producers-that no good reason for an increase in the price of gasoline can be shown other than the desire of the producers to make larger Assurance is given that within

There is considerably more than

the price of gasoline, its sudden and nearly 3,000,000 gallons in excess of apparently consistant advance the country over, is to be begun by the Senate manufacturers committee. This committee is headed by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, who has introduced a resolution for a drastic investigation of the whole question a resolution that permits the committee to summon witnesses, demand papers of all kinds, and to employ the best counsel in the country, to bottom of this question.

La Follette Resolution Gives Greater Power.

The first resolution adopted by the Senate in recent weeks in regard to Senator McKellar of Tennessee, democrat. It was adopted by the Senate May 13, and called upon the committee on manufactures or a subcommittee to make the investiation.

The McKellar resolution went through the Senate unanimously, after Senator La Follette had given asparticularly busy" at this time and could handle the matter. But Senator La Follette desired greater power for his committee in making the intion. As his resolution called for the expenditure of funds out of the con- price of gas. tingent fund of the Senate, it had to be referred to the committee on Cent a Gallon Means audit and control of contingent ex- Heavy Tax on People. penses of the Senate, headed by Sena-

a feeling in the committee that some used. It increases the bill paid by the price of manufactured articles in the days of the tee. The resolution left the sky the much more considerable.

pered with the mysterious box contain- given by Senator Calder that his coming the troubles that have since afflict- mittee will give all the money desired to employ counsel, and that the reso-

sirous of being in a position to ob-

Anxious to Get Best Legal Help Obtainable. Senator La Follette, frankly, is de

tain for his committee in this inoil and gas men will be represented It has crawled up in price, notwith- by an army of legal experts. He does ficiently, even against such an array

The bureau of mines of the Depart lons. This was domestic consumption alone. Including export gasoline, the consumption averaged 13,884,313 per day. The average production of gaso line per day in 1921 was 14,119,313

ary, February and March, the average daily domestic consumption was 10, 289,441 gallons, and the total daily average consumption, including export, was 11,883,833 gallons. During the same quarter the average daily production of gasoline in the United a very few days an investigation into States was 14,612,487 gallons, or consumption.

Gasoline, Like Coal, Has Seasonable Demand.

gallons.

In justice to the producers it must be pointed out that the gasoline business is "seasonal." From October to May the consumption is less than the

production, but fror; May to October the consumption exceeds production. This explains the large discrepancy between the daily consumption and production of gasoline in this country during the first quarter of the

But the bureau of mines also keeps record of the stocks of gasoline on hand in the country. On March 1, the stock on hand was approximately 854,000,000 gallons, a greater supply than ever before in the history of the industry. Yet from March 1 until today the price of gasoline has

The reasons for the increase in the price of gas under these condisurance that his committee was "not tions is what the Senate manufactures committee will endeavor to ascertain. It will endeavor to asvanced so generally; whether there has been collusion and conspiracy against the people in fixing the higher

The advance in the price of gasotor Calder of New York. There it Te- line by 1 cent a gallon increases the mained for two weeks, not because bill paid by the people a day by

7 HO remembers when "gas" limit should be placed upon the the people some \$50,006,000 in a year. this country should have decreased. sold at 12 or even 16 cents amount which should be expended for This is a considerable sum, and when instead of increased, in recent years, a gallon? Almost, it seems counsel by the manufactures commit- it is multiplied by five or six, it is owing to the tremendous advance

In the opinion of Senator La Fol- the introduction of machinery. lette, if there is conspiracy among should cost a man less to keep his people, it should be shown up, and years ago, he says. many of the industries. He has will have its effect watered stock of corporations.

made in methods of production an

The Wisconsin senator is a believer capital is entitled to a just and fair | feels that if his committee can throw return. But, as he has declared many the light of day upon the factors times, the curse of the American that have so greatly increased the people today is overcapitalization in price of gasoline in recent weeks, it

charged this of the railroads, the In this connection, it will be re steel industry and the oil industry, membered that the Federal Trade The people are forced to pay high Commission in 1915, 1916 and 1917 so that returns may be made on the made an investigation and report on Senator La Follette holds, too, that its effect on that industry.

Old-Fashioned Spelling Bees Revived in Washington Schools

Old-fashloned "spelling bees." dis- than the old spellers. The spelling carded years ago in the Washington public schools, are being revived and fluous in technical and other words encouraged by school Although not required, these oral modern books are graded in such a spelling matches are being held in way that they contain only the words many schools at least once a week. a child of a certain class is supposed They are stimulating an intense in- to know and need. These words are terest in spelling and proving bene- known by scientific tests to be of

ficlai to the children. Contrary to general opinion, District school children are not poor spellers, according to Alexander T. Stuart, director of intermediate in-

Special emphasis is laid on the necessity of spelling correctly in the grade of the elementary schools through the high schools. This is to master thoroughly the words he will especially true in the schools where actually use. the children are pursuing courses designed to fit them for the business spelling show how comparatively few world, where good spelling is absolutely essential.

Too much of a pupil's time, how-

ever, is not devoted to the orthographic art, if it can be termed an art. Mr. Stuart believes that spelling, either oral or written, can be overdone, and will ultimately result not, etc. in the loss of interest in this subject on the part of the children. The school program provides just enough time for spelling to retain the interest of a pupil in the subject, while | yielded 5,903 differet words, as follows; at the same time enlarging and en- 3,111 words occurred once, 1,009 words riching his vocabulary. Oral spell- occurred twice, 512 words occurred ing is dwelt upon as strenuously as three times, 280 words occurred four written spelling. For a time there times, 180 words occurred five times,

Steady improvement in the spelling of the children has been noted for times, 255 words occurred ten to nineseveral years, according to the officials. This is believed to be due twenty or more times. principally to the modern speller, which has recently been revolution-Senator Calder was opposed to the \$123,726.36, if the figures for domestic ized. The new spelling book coninvestigation, but because there was consumption for the year 1921 are tains fewer and simpler words the fourth grade, i

program of the District schools.

the producers against the American family today than it did twenty

the gasoline industry, and that it had

books of former years were super authorities. Int in common use, while the new and youngster. bolder than the rest, exclaimed:

most frequent use. Hundreds of thousands of words were experimented with by educators to asstruction. In fact, school officials child to know before they were placed believe the local children could out- in the modern speller. Spelling books spell the school children of many of past years usually were filled with they look back upon events and po- in the general recovery of the old other large cities in a competitive words picked at random from the dic- tentialities of the past two weeks tionary. It was obvious to these edu- and with relief passing all undercators that it is not only useless but standing exclaim: wasteful of a pupil's time to learn to District schools from the fourth spell words which he never will use in writing and at the same time neglect

> Recent studies by the authorities or vords are necessary, and these constitute the foundation vocabulary used in ordinary English wriing. A study by conard P. Ayres showed that approximately 1,000 commercial words are used. In order of their frequency, they are: The, then, and, of, to, I, a, in, that, you, for, it, was, is, with, as, have,

Prof. Daniel Starch also tabulated some 40,000 running words, about 1,000 from each of forty authors in eleven current, high-grade magazines. This was little or no oral spelling on the 121 words occurred six times, 97 words teen times and 224 words occurred

As previously stated, the study of

toward an erie woods, wherein was located a large cave of their own he "pirate" treasure was to be divided and buried, as was the wont of Capt. Kidd. Steps led them into shadows took the form of hob-gobline and the tremulous call of the hoot owl only occasionally broke an oppressive silence. Slipping behind a large tree one michievous youngster, through telescoped hands, cried out:

"Boo!" "Boo!" This from the depths of a ittle ravine nearby. Three youngsters trembled, then

rew bold. "Boo!" they shouted back. "Boo!" came the echo. Then a mad dash.

Seconds only had elapsed when three large-eyed, trembling and pantng younsters sat in the candlelight of their retreat. Silence was oppressive. Anxiety was portrayed in sharp glances toward the dugout entrance. But as heart beats grew less pronounced and courage once more began to make itself manifest, one

"Hully ged fellers, that was some Analogy may be found in the na-

ions of Europe today. In the darkness of war-created chaos, they set out to divide their a loan will permit Germany to retreasure in the cavernous depths of political intrigue. Suddenly one, France, shouted: "Boo!" It scared other nations mightily. But today

"Hully, gee, old world, that was some boo!" Ontimism Pervades

Europe at Present.

As a result of the passing of the for failure to meet reparations payments on May 31, Europe already has ions eventually would have led to the breaking up of allied alliances, such a course would have almost prehave taken centuries to erase. In- framed in London, and, according to stead of the prospect of a going Eu- reliable advices. France might go so rope, the continent would have been ushered into an era of economic, pooccurred seven times, 82 words occurred litical and financial striving that eight times, 53 words occurred nine eventually would have led to destruction. However, on the eve of the date

France let it be known that there to waive in large measure their parwould be no such thing. This, par- ticular claims if France can be apspelling in the District schools does not ticularly after the Germans through peased and the continent placed once begin intensively until a pupil reaches Minister of Finance Hermes and more on a workable basis. England's Chancellor Wirth let-it-be-known waiver of her share in reparations Kansas City, Kan, has put the new beyond the committee,

that Germany would consent to rep- most certainly would swiftly advance status. There also may come agree NCE upon a time, when the arations commission demands which the French sentiment that repara- ments as to eastern boundaries, shadows of night were swiftly falling, three youths simple swiftly falling, three youths shadows by the allies the floating of the property of finances by the allies, the floating of not be expected to waive her just settlement of some kind there must governmental budgets, the cessation other nation suffered in the war. a consequence, the influence of east

> consent does not in anywise affect the Locheur-Rathenau agreement by turn over to France the equivalent to 1.450.000 gold marks in goods. In short, the way is paved for agreements of lasting character, ones through which the equilibrium of Europe may be restored eventually Particularly will this be true if the bankers representing allied countries

now meeting in Paris agree upon a

billion-dollar loan to Germany within

the immediate future, an agreemen

declared essential to Germany and

one expected by the German govern-

ment in consenting to abide by the

reparations commission demands. Large Loan Will Permit Germany to Advance.

The general situation in a nutshel is this: The billion-dollar loan wil be largely used in meeting German reparations payments yet due, and mitted to progress along desired economic and financial lines. At least vive hope of becoming a going connomic and financial endeavor. Only such a Germany can materially aid world. This is taken for granted in all quarters. But out of the whole situation

emerges a fact which is extremely important to all nations and which may yet restore France to the good graces she once occupied, at least that France is only militaristic. This crisis which would have arisen should fact is the apparent willingness of Poincare have initiated his policy of the French to admit to further curenforced sanctions against Germany tailment of the sum total of German reparations burdens. Everywhere in France there is beginning become imbued with a spirit of opti- to be felt the need of concession. mism that has, not pervaded the con- The view that Germany must be aided tinent since the days of the Paris is prevalent in financial, industrial peace conference. Enforced sanc- and general trade circles, but whether the recalictrant chamber of deputies a misguided sentiment prevailing in cluded Germany's payment of future the provinces, can prevent concesreparations without the most griev- sions remains to be seen. However, ous of enforced exactions, and would | there has been a tendency to revise have instilled hatreds that would the 132,000,000,000 gold-mark demand

course, France's claims are in large In other allied countries, particof threatened French penalties, ularly England, there is a tendency

deserts, for France more than any of paper money presses and preven- But there has always been a gulf ern European countries will be felt tion of exports of capital from Ger- between the French viewpoint, which many. In consequence the repera- heretofore would have taken everytions commission has consented to a thing loose in Germany and would practical moratorium for Germany have disembowelled Germany forduring the period of 1922, though this ever, and the viewpoint of other allies who have insisted Germany, for general prosperity's sake, should be shown some mercy in final settle-

May Be Only First.

ment.

It is to be expected that the billiongive greater guarantees by virtue of Germany becomes recalcitrant in the improved conditions. With this in future mind, France undoubtedly will go' Can France ignore the interests of about ajustments more in keeping with Germany's actual ability to pay rapproachments? and more in line with the viewpoint of other allies, which will perpetuate friendships and alliances created in the war more than any one other single thing. While France will be tion as to the future of the The aided, other nations, likewise, will be Hague sessions can be hazarded. permitted to get industrial wheels to moving to the consequent good of all

concerned. While central and western Europe are for the moment keenly concerned doubt as to the future, for the reason be solved finally before advance can The Hague with the view of unravel be in proportion to desire. As a con- ing the tangled skeins that exist in sequence there is great interest in the east. the coming sessions at The Hague, The optimism that prevails in Eu where agreements either will or will rope today seems bedded upon the not be effected between the large rock of admitted necessity, which in-

be if Europe is to advance, and, a

Causes Conjecture.

unexpected channels.

The position of France, now prob ably the most potent political power in Europe, is one to cause the greates conjecture. Recently there has been ratified a concord with Czechoslo fluence predominant in Poland, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Czechoslo dollar loan to be agreed upon in vakia. France at the same time, un-Paris will preface others at later der purported agreements, obtains date when Germany will be able to the use of 2,000,000 troops in case

treat with Russians in view of her

Will Premier Poincare insist on the policy initialed at Genoa? Here are the questions that ye must be made clear before specula-

tional loan to Germany, which will not only lessen French financial hazard in reparations, but also lead to a measure of allied and French con and dominated by optimism, the trol over Germany's future finances with the possibility of separate Franco-German engagements, the that the Russian question must yet French could turn whole-heartedly to

Kansas May Forbid Foodstuff **Handlers to Handle Any Money**

Kansas has undertaken humerous; rule into actual practice in the largeforms with more or less success. est city in Kansas and the state board It started the swat-the-fly campaign of health is urging food merchants with a requirement that every public generally to follow the same rule, alplace where foods are sold must be though no specific prohibition has guarded against flies. It abolished been made against it thus far. It the common drinking cup and the was Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of roller towel so many years ago that the state board of health, who startthese are common throughout the ed the anti-fly campaign and abol-

country now. girl who handles foodstuff which shortly recommend to the board of is not skinned, peeled or otherwise health that a rule against food vendors having the outer covering removed handling money ought to be promulbefore it is eaten should not be per- gated and enforced. The board has far as be content with a 50,000,000,000 reparations payment, providing, of mitted to handle money. It is a belief of some health officers that it meetings and the matter is under is all wrong for the man who cuts a beefsteak to take a dollar bill and final action is taken. make the change and that it is bad In the Kansas legislature two years

the money in payment for it.

ished the common drinking cup and So Kansas is preparing another the roller towel and it is regarded crusade. This is that the man or as probable that Dr. Crumbine will considered the question at recent more careful investigation before

for the girl who counts out a dozen ago a bill was introduced which lady fingers at the bakery to take would require the physical examination of all those handling foods in Dr. L. B. Gloyne, health officer of any form, but the bill did not get